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the opposite direction—a good discussion of the general principles without an adequate substratum of fact.

The treatment of American and English government is adequate for a book of this character, but the chapter on the government of the German Empire is rather sketchy and unsatisfactory. The treatment of the minor states of Europe is wholly inadequate. It is to be presumed, however, that the authors thought it advisable to give greater space to those governments which had made the most noteworthy advances in democracy.

The book is up to date in every respect and treats of many phases of recent development, such as the Federal Trade Commission of 1915. It is remarkable how soon a book on government gets out of date. The difference in this respect between the present volume and the latest edition of Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, for example, is marked.

As might be expected not all of the conclusions of the book will be accepted by the critics. Not every one would agree for example, that the electoral college was an "invention" of the constitutional convention (page 14). The proofreading has been remarkably well done but there is a typographical error occasionally, such as Dickenson for Dickinson (page 458), and Leckey for Lecky (page 497).

THOMAS F. MORAN.

Bibliography of Municipal Government. By WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1915. Pp. ix, 416.)

Not since the work of R. C. Brooks of which the last edition was published in 1901 has there previously appeared a comprehensive bibliography in the special field of municipal government. During the last fifteen years, the only bibliographical sources available beyond short lists appended to text-books have been compiled from year to year by periodicals devoted entirely or in part to municipal topics, and during the past two or three years, the Public Affairs Information Service. The former of these sources have not been sufficiently complete; and the latter, being exhaustive, offers none of the advantages of discriminating selection.

To any one who is familiar with the peculiar difficulty of handling so huge a literature as that on municipal affairs, it is the selective, rather than the exhaustive, quality of such a work which will be most

appreciated. The judgment with which choice has been made of references is fully confirmed by comparison with lists on specific subjects that have been most carefully prepared and tested by actual use in a municipal reference bureau. The materials included have been arranged in such manner as to be easily distinguishable for use by the general reader, the student or the specialist.

In spite of the care with which materials have been rejected, some 5000 titles are included—twice the number included in the less discriminating work of Brooks. They cover the whole range of municipal affairs and are so conveniently arranged according to subject, divided and sub-divided, that the exact materials wanted are easily located. Critical notes are often valuable. The work is excellently planned and excellently executed.

ROBERT T. CRANE.

American Municipal Progress. New and Revised Edition. By CHARLES ZUEBLIN. (New York: Macmillan. 1916. Pp. xiv, 522.)

One who has not read the 1902 edition of *American Municipal Progress* will not detect in the new edition those characteristics which prejudice one against the word "revised." This edition contains almost twice as many pages as the former edition. Of the 67 pages of bibliography less than 3 per cent of the entries bear a date as early as 1902, and scarcely any one of the 46 illustrations could have been used at that time. Therefore, this is really a "new" edition.

The author's primary aim in the book is "to indicate to civic and social workers, public officials, and intelligent citizens the vast scope of municipal activity today." In 26 chapters he treats in detail such problems as public utilities; health, police, and fire protection; justice and charity; schools and libraries; parks and city planning; social centers and public recreation; and municipal ownership and administration.

Mr. Zueblin does not discuss the organization of city government systematically but expresses a preference for the commission-manager type accompanied by preferential voting and direct legislation. He feels that the "grafter, the lame duck, the parasite, the tax dodger, the franchise seeker, and the apathetic citizen" are on the defensive and that positive progress is now possible. Therefore, he discusses almost every conceivable present-day municipal problem, usually cit-